

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PUNJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 10th Feby., 1873.

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POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

THE *Shola-i-Túr* complains that, despite the order of the Supreme Government that no objection should be made by the officers in charge of Government Treasuries to cash currency notes, it has lately been observed that the managers of the Bank of Bengal refuse to cash the notes without a discount; and it calls upon the authorities to institute inquiries into the complaint with a view to remove it.

The *Núr-ul-Anwár*, of the 1st February, notices the same complaint. It is stated that, with the exception of those of the Allahabad circle, currency notes cannot be cashed in the city of Cawnpore either at the Treasury Office or the Bank of Bengal, to say nothing of the Native banking firms, without paying discount; and, what is worse, even the railway authorities have discontinued the practice of receiving notes of the Bombay and Madras circles as passenger and luggage fares. This state of things is a source of great inconvenience and loss to the people; and the writer, therefore, urges on Government the necessity of passing an order that notes of all circles should be cashed at Government Treasuries without any discount, just as has been done in Lucknow, where a similar complaint prevailed before, but which ceased to exist on the mahajuns of the city submitting a memorial to the Local Government protesting against it.



The *Akhbár-i-Alám*, of the 28th November, complains of the great delay which ensues in the decision of cases in the Civil Courts, through the idleness of the Judges. In many instances the decisions are so long postponed that some of the witnesses concerned die in the interim, and the officers before whom the cases are brought are transferred to other places. The result is that the cases come up before new officers, who, through their ignorance of the real facts connected with them, pass unsound decisions on them, and litigants suffer much loss and inconvenience.

The attention of the High Court authorities is invited to the abuse, and they are asked to issue a circular to the Judges of all the Civil Courts warning them against the bad habit complained of.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette*, of the 29th November, discusses the proposal of the editor of the *Oudh Akhbár*, that Indian societies should be to confer literary titles on Natives of superior learning and accomplishment, just in the same way as honorary distinctions are conferred by Government—information in each case authorised being conveyed to Government.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* is of opinion that no titles can be recognized by the public generally unless bestowed by the Government of the day. It sees no objection to deserving persons being recommended to Government by societies as fit objects for receiving titles ; but doubts if the Indian societies, constituted as they now are, can be deemed entitled to such a privilege.

The *Punjábi Akhbár*, of the 30th November, under the heading "Umritsur," states that the number of cases brought into the courts at Ajnalla and Tarun Tarun is too large to be disposed of by a single officer. Large arrears have accumulated in both the tehseels, and there is an imperative necessity of appointing an assistant at both places to divide the tehseeldar's work.



The *Nagri Prakash*, of the 21st January, praises Lalla Hursahai Mul, a gentleman of Meerut, for the liberality and high-mindedness displayed by him in offering an annual donation of Rs. 2,000 in aid of the Government Dispensary there; and thinks that a public expression of the thanks of Government should be conveyed to the donor both by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Viceroy, in order that others may be induced to follow the example set by Lalla Hursahai Mul.

The *Roznámcha*, of the 27th January, mentions the particulars of a serious affray, said to have happened in Sundeela. A party of European youths (probably the students of the La Martinière College), thirty in number, entered the town, plundered the houses, beat the inhabitants, and insulted the women. Among others, Moonshee Fuzl Rasool, Talookdar and Honorary Magistrate, suffered at the hands of the rioters, who rushed into his house, and severely beat his son, till his head was broken.

The school was the scene of a similar violence, the pupils being beaten and the furniture broken.

Altogether, the scene is described as being dreadful, and is said to have spread such an alarm in the town that the bazaar was shut, and neither the Tehseeldar nor the Extra Assistant Commissioner, nor even the thannahdar dared to interfere. At last the news of the affray was communicated to the Deputy Commissioner by means of a telegram, and he went to the place next morning to make inquiries.

The editor of the *Roznámcha* considers the riot to be more disgraceful than the barbarities said to be practised by Russian soldiers on their subjects in Central Asia; and concludes by expressing a hope that the authorities at Hurdui will inflict an exemplary punishment on the offenders.

The *Muir Gazette*, of the 28th January, while welcoming the amendment made by the Supreme Government in the fifty-five years' rule, thinks it a pity that the value of the con-



cession yielded by the rule in its amended form should be impaired by the power vested by it in the district authorities, who can retain their subordinate officials in service or remove them from it, according as they happen to be on good or bad terms with them, despite all regard as to their capacity or incapacity for the active discharge of public duties.

In illustration of the above fact, the editor adduces the case of Vazeer Khan, Tehseeldar of Shamlee, and of Nubee Bukhsh, Tehseeldar of Jansuth (Moozuffernuggur). The former, though a robust man, and a very able and experienced official, has been asked to submit his application for pension ; while the latter has been removed from the service without any fault, and has even been deprived of a pension.

Government is asked to make inquiries into both the cases, and it is remarked that if officials are thus removed from the service, Government is sure to receive credit for injustice among the Natives.

The *Benares Akhbár*, of the 30th January, in mentioning the particulars of the quarrel which took place between certain prisoners in the Mirzapore Jail on the 19th idem, remarks that the punishment inflicted on the Darogha and two other Baboos of the Jail, because of this incident—the former having been suspended, and the latter dismissed from office—is totally unjust, it being anything but reasonable that the officials should be made to suffer for the misdemeanour of the prisoners.

The *Agra Akkbár*, of the same date, considers the selection of Native gentlemen for the office of Honorary Magistrates, lately made in the city of Agra, to be injudicious ; and is of opinion that none can be a better and more popular choice than Baboo Bishumbhur Nath, son of the late Rao Jotee Pershad, who will be the right man in the right place, both on account of his literary ability and high rank and position in Native society.

The *Roznámcha*, of the same date, has been informed that on the 25th January a lad was killed by a wolf in Mouzah



Tundoola (Barabunkee) ; and that another case of a similar kind occurred the same day in Mouzah Mahrer in the same district, the victim in the latter case being a grasscutter.

The editor infers from these incidents the prevalence of wolves in those parts of the district, and calls upon the district authorities to take steps for their destruction.

The *Oudh Akhbár*, of the 31st January, in its correspondence columns, states that the order of rank observed in the Durbar recently held by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces at Meerut has given many persons cause for complaint.

A Kangra correspondent of the *Lauh-i-Mahfúz*, of the same date, states that the forest there is haunted by a tiger, who carries away cattle, and sometimes finds an opportunity for attacking men. The writer regrets that the authorities should have taken no steps for killing the animal.

The *Allypore Institute Gazette*, of the same date, describes in vivid colors the effect of the recent settlement on the zemindars. So much has the *jumma* been increased that the zemindars are heard to say that they have to add something from their private resources to meet the Government demand, and fear lest their estates should ultimately lapse to Government through its severity. A worse fate is likely to befall those who possess only one or two villages, and have, therefore, no prospect of making up the deficit in the income from some of the villages by the proceeds from others. The assessment has been regulated simply by the fancies and hypothetical assumptions of the settlement officers, and conducted in quite an arbitrary way ; while some zemindars have been over-assessed, others have had too light a *jumma* fixed on them.

Altogether, the new settlement has given cause for general complaint and dissatisfaction, and is universally condemned as extremely severe and unjust.

Another point in the settlement, which is a subject of complaint, is the assessment of 5 per cent. on *maáfes* to meet



the expenses connected with them. This is pronounced to be quite illegal, and at variance with the old and established rules of Government, and as being the first step towards interference with the rights of the people, who fear, and surely with much good reason, that the levy might be increased in succeeding years, till it assumes the form of a regular *jumma*.

The editor considers the complaint to be too well-founded, and fails to see why the expenses connected with *maâfees* should not be borne in the way they have hitherto been, and why an assessment should now be fixed on them.

The same paper has a communicated article on the new Department of Agriculture, &c. It is remarked that beyond publishing reports of the weather and the crops at stated times, this department has done little good to the country, and the expectations entertained of it have proved vain. A memorandum, containing proposals for setting apart a patch of land in each district for cultivation on European principles, was lately prepared by the Secretary; but it is a mystery why the plan has not been put into effect till now. Indeed, while Government is continually increasing the rent on land, it takes no steps for improving the prospects of agriculture.

The writer would recommend the plan of holding provincial exhibitions, similar to that held at Agra by Hon'ble Mr. Drummond, late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, in each province, at which all kinds of machines used in England and other European countries for agricultural purposes should be displayed, so as to enable large numbers of zemindars and cultivators to see them.

The *Akhbâr-i-Anjumân-i-Panjâb*, of the same date, notices the order passed by Moonshee Mahomed Ahmed Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Gondah, prohibiting pleaders from being provided with a seat at the time of laying cases before him. The pleaders in a body memorialized the official against the impropriety of the order, but in vain.



The editor remarks that the order is certainly out of place, seeing that pleaders are and have ever been held in great respect, and receive a chair at the sessions of high tribunals, and even of the Chief Commissioner himself. It is only at the time of conducting discussions that it is considered necessary for them to leave their seats, just as in delivering lectures or speeches before public assemblies.

For these reasons the writer hopes that the higher authorities will cancel the order.

The same paper, notices the complaint as to the difficulty experienced by Native officials in obtaining medical certificates from English doctors in cases of sickness ; and, suggests that the certificates of Native physicians should be taken as sufficient. This is all the more necessary, seeing that the people of this country are habituated to Native treatment, English treatment seldom agreeing with them.

The same paper, referring to the question recently discussed at a meeting of the *Anjuman-i-Punjab*, viz., the growing increase in the price of the oil used for burning purposes, and the loss suffered by the people in consequence, urges on Government the necessity of paying as much attention to the cultivation of all other articles of consumption as it does to that of cotton, opium, and indigo.

The *Nur-ul-Absar*, of the 1st February, deplores the decline the Allahabad *Magh* fair is suffering year by year, proofs of which have been witnessed for several years past, and never more conspicuously than this time, when, besides the city shops, a few from Benares and Muttra were all that were to be seen at the fair. The causes of the decline have been often mentioned before, viz., the heavy taxes imposed at the fair in different forms, which are much more severe than the public duty formerly imposed on pilgrims. Besides the groundrent, a tax is raised from barbers, another from sellers of flowers and milk dedicated to the sacred river, a third from the vendors



of barley-flour and other things essential for performing the funeral rites of ancestors, and so on.

The *Punjabi Akhbār*, of the same date, reviews the *Annual Report of the Punjab Dispensaries for 1871*. The most prominent point which strikes the editor is the small number of dispensaries (110) as compared with the area and population of the province. As it is, 110 dispensaries have the same ratio to the total population of the Punjab as 1 has to 1,60,000; while, if the area is taken into consideration, it appears that for every 925 square miles there is one dispensary.

Then, again, there are 150 cities in the Punjab, with a population of 5,000 each, so that the number of dispensaries is not even equal to that of the sudder stations in the province, to say nothing of other towns.

These reasons, viewed side by side with the fact that it is the desire of Government that not only cities, but even the more populous towns in each district, should be provided with a dispensary, strongly point to the need of increasing the number of the dispensaries.

The same paper states that in Rajpootana there are certain tribes whose only profession is robbery and dacoity. The principal among these are the Maina and Baoree tribes. Only recently a serious dacoity was committed by them in Palee (Jodhpore).

Another instance is mentioned by the *Oudh Akhbār* of the 31st January, the particulars being these:—A dāk-runner, who was carrying a mail from Ajmere to Kachawun, escorted by a sowar, was attacked by a band of dacoits, numbering about 15, who inflicted such severe blows on the sowar's head on his attempting to rescue the mail from their hands, that the poor man died on the spot. The Inspector of Post Offices for Marwar, &c., is making inquiries.

Cases of this kind are said to be of frequent occurrence in Rajpootana, and, what is worse, sirdars of high rank are often parties to them, and get shares of the spoil.



The *Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb*, of the 1st February, asks why, when Government officials are rarely permitted to hold appointments in their native city, are frequently transferred from one place to another, and are interdicted from carrying on money dealings or trade of any kind in their places of duty, the same rules are not observed with respect to Honorary Magistrates, who are generally natives of the places where they are posted, and also carry on money transactions there. Are not the evil consequences, which the neglect of these rules is likely to produce in case of the former, equally apparent in case of the latter?

A Ghazepore correspondent of the *Rohilkhund Akhbár*, of the same date, states that for want of efficient supervision the officials of the Octroi Department there carry on mal-practices. The mohurrirs of the three principal choongee stations, which have a large income, have a secret understanding with the *employés* of the Octroi office; and for this reason escape being brought to book. Complaints of this state of things have already come to the Collector's notice, and he is said to have lost confidence in the integrity of the Shahjehanpore men, who mainly compose the Octroi Department.

The *Meerut Gazette*, of the same date, notices the communication of Azim Jah, Prince of Arcot, to Lord Northbrook, congratulating His Excellency on his assumption of office as Viceroy; and the fact of the Prince having returned the letter received in reply through the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, on the plea that it was due to his position that His Excellency should address him in person; and of Lord Northbrook having promptly corrected the error by replying in the first person.

The editor considers this to be a marked proof of Lord Northbrook's politeness and kind condescension, and remarks that, had a case of this kind happened in Lord Mayo's time, he would certainly have resented the Prince's conduct. The



writer thinks that, instead of sending replies to the condolatory addresses from Native Chiefs of high dignity, such as the Maharajah of Puttiala, and others, through the Private Secretary, Lady Mayo ought to have herself addressed them.

The *Khair-Khwáh-i-Oudh*, of the 2nd February, in its correspondence columns, complains of the Lal Chah Road (Delhi) being in very bad repair, and points out the need of mending it.

The *Oudh Akhbár*, of the 4th February, has a communicated article on the inhuman treatment inflicted on prisoners in the Punjab jails. The very first day they enter the prison, they are forced to grind twenty seers of grain, remaining standing all the while, and in the event of failing in the duty, are barbarously flogged till blood comes.

The writer hopes the attention of Government will be directed to the cruel practice.

The *Shola-i-Túr*, of the 7th February, notices the anomaly and confusion which prevailed at the Cawnpore Railway Station on the principal day of the Allahabad *Magh* fair. Great extortion was practised on the pilgrims by the Railway Police constables, who did not allow them to get in unless they were paid two or three annas by each ; while sharpers cheated many persons out of their money on the pretence of procuring tickets for them, and took away their property. Worse still, many persons who had obtained tickets were not provided with seats in the carriages, and were driven away after being beaten with sticks. The editor was an eye-witness of the scene. Adverting to the fair, the editor states that in spite of the arrangements kept up by Government, thieves, swindlers, and pick-pockets carried out their vicious practices with success. A notorious instance is mentioned in which a thief took out a gold ring worth Rs. 800 from a Khutranee's wrist, and made off. The Police, in order to show their *karguzari*, seized two persons who were quite innocent.

In its column of local news, the same paper takes notice of a serious criminal case, the particulars being these :—On the



night of the 31st January a person came to the house of a prostitute named Luchhya (situated near the Feelkhana Bazaar, Cawnpore), as usual, and went away shortly after locking the door of the house. Next morning the smell of the burning of a dead body spread from the house. This led the Police to open the lock and enter the house, where they found the prostitute's body lying half-burnt, and a wine bottle and *hookah* thrown on the floor.

#### POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Urdu Akhbār*, of the 8th November, states, on the authority of a traveller, that on account of the river Choya, situated south of Sirhind in the dominions of the Maharajah of Puttiala, being unprovided with a bridge, both travellers and the inhabitants of the surrounding villages suffer great inconvenience and loss. In the rainy season the water of the river spreads to a distance of ten *kos*, the result being that numerous houses give way, while many passengers are drowned.

The writer regrets that the Maharajah's attention should not have been directed to the grievance, and asks the editor of the local paper to invite His Highness's attention to the same by giving it a place in his issues.

Attention is also invited to the postal arrangements of Sirhind, which are stated to be very bad. Besides the usual postage, an additional half anna has to be paid as the State postage, and yet the addressees have no certainty of receiving their letters, many of them being lost in transit.

The Odeypore correspondent of the *Dabdabá-i-Sikandári*, of the 11th November, gives an account of the courts of justice in that State, in which he shows that the forms in which justice is administered in them are only a mockery thereof. Except in suits in which the parties concerned happened to be both poor, there is little or no chance of the decisions being fairly conducted; and even in these litigants share a hard fate, in consequence of the indifferent way in which such cases are decided, and the very long time which expires before they



come up for a hearing. In all other cases the decisions are, as a rule, partial and unjust, which is attributed to the following reasons :—

(a) Because some one of the courtiers or other officials, who happens to be in the interest of either of the parties, espouses his cause, and gets the case decided to his advantage.

(b) Because that one of the parties who offers a larger present in money is sure of the case being decided in his favour, however bad his cause may be. As has so often been mentioned before, not only is the practice of receiving such presents from litigants customary and authorized in Odeypore, but the larger the amount an officer collects in presents, the more credit and reputation he receives from the Durbar. To this it is owing that even those of the officers who are honest are obliged to take presents and decide cases wrongly.

(c) In cases the decisions of which are intrusted to *panches*, the latter, even supposing they were impartial and unbiassed in their judgments, have in the first place to adhere to the custom of the State, according to which, as has been first stated, the party who pays most carries the day; and, in the second place, to study the inclination of the Maharana and the officers of the Courts. In the event of their neglecting to do so, they are sure to incur the displeasure of both, and be brought into disgrace. In illustration of this fact, the writer alludes to two cases, in one of which, relating to a boundary dispute between the Thakoors of Agarya and Lava, the *panches* were reprovved by the Maharana, because their verdict was not in favour of the latter party, who enjoyed the good graces of His Highness; while in the other, Mahta Murlee Dhur, the presiding officer of a Court caused the *panches* to be kept in custody for having passed an unfavorable opinion on the case of Maharaj Guj Singh, who was a *protegé* of his.

The writer goes on to say that if, not obtaining justice at the Courts, the injured party prefers an appeal to the



Political Agent, a worse fate awaits him. The officer either orders the complainant to refer his case to the Durbar, remarking that he will not interfere in the matter ; or if he is more kind, forwards the petition to the Durbar for disposal, which only subjects the petitioner to the greater displeasure of the Maharana, and completes his ruin.

He concludes by warning the Maharana against the abuses pointed out, and advising him to set things to rights before the attention of the English Government is directed to his mismanagement, and it is obliged by necessity to take the government of the State into its own hands.

The correspondent also notices a daring case of robbery, which recently happened in Odeypore, the particulars being these :—A banker, who was going home at night-fall with his bag containing money and other valuables, was attacked by a party of bad characters in the bazaar, who inflicted wounds on him with clubs and a sword, and then made off with the bag. No trace of the robbers or the stolen property was found, and neither the foudar nor the kotwal made any search after them.

The Rao of Kurabur, who, as was before stated, had lately practised a heavy oppression on his *kamdars*, and compelled them to pay a fine of Rs. 25,000, and had seized the jagheer of Hunwunt Singh, son of Nahar Singh, and Jagheerdar of Kotra, has given a fresh proof of his tyranny by having practised great severity on his subjects in the collection of heavy presents for his son's marriage, which it was beyond their power to give. A complaint of the oppression was lodged before the Maharana, but to no effect. After remaining in waiting on the Durbar for a week, the complainants were told to go back to the Rao, with the remark that the Durbar would not listen to their complaint.

The *Jahoa-i-Túr*, of the 28th November, repeats complaints of the depredations committed by dacoits living in the jungles



of Sirohee on the road between that place and Mount Aboo. Passengers cannot dare pass on the road except in bands of twenty or thirty.

The editor wonders that the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana States, who resides at Mount Aboo, should have hitherto taken no steps for putting a stop to the grievance, to which he invites the attention of the Supreme Government.

A correspondent of the *Malwah Akhbár*, of the 27th January, notices the mismanagement said to prevail in Devas (Central India). One officer passes one order, while another alters it. If, for instance, a new road is to be conducted through any part of the city, one *kamdár* causes one side of the houses lying in that direction to be pulled down, while his brother official has a different opinion, and orders a different side of them to be demolished. Such change is a source of great inconvenience and loss to the people.

The writer adds that the schoolmasters have been dismissed, and, therefore, boys who before devoted themselves to learning, now trifle away their time.

The *Vidyá Vilyás*, of the 30th January, states that a new school is about to be established in Jummoo by the Government of Cashmere for the education of the Princes of the royal family, and the sons of the nobility and gentry of the State. The languages taught will be Sanscrit, English, Persian, Tailungi, and others.

The *Malwah Akhbár*, of the 3rd February, publishes the circular containing directions for preventing the spread of epidemic diseases in Indore, issued by Sir Madhava Rao. The editor approves of the directions laid down but remarks that, until steps are taken for removing the following prevailing abuses, the evil, which it is desired to remove, will not be done away with:—

(a) The rivulet running near the city remains filthy on account of the people committing nuisance on its banks.



(b) The conduit conveying water through the city is uncovered, in consequence of which sweepers, *chamars*, &c., dirty the water.

(c) Some of the lanes of the city remain very filthy.

The same paper states that under the orders of the Gaekwar the houses surrounding the royal palace to the extent of about half a mile are being demolished. In two of these houses treasures amounting to Rs. 6,60,000 have been found. It is a mystery to the writer how the owners have been repaid for their loss.

The writer goes on to remark on the difficulty experienced by the people of Baroda in procuring water, and calls upon the Maharajah to carry out the plan of conducting a canal from the Nerbudda through his territory, which was devised by the late Gaekwar, now that he is in possession of two crores of rupees.

#### COMMERCIAL.

The *Urdu Akhbār*, of the 8th November, in giving an account of the travels of a Native gentleman of Moostafabad (Umballah), notices the trouble and inconvenience suffered by railway passengers at Loodhiana for want of proper accommodation. The railway authorities do not allow them to tarry at the station, while the *serais*, besides being situated at the distance of one or two *kos* from the station, are in a very bad state, and ill-provided with the necessary articles of comfort. The splendid caravan-serais built by the ancient sovereigns, such as that called Lushkaree Khan's Serai, Serai Moghul, &c., are in a sad state of ruin and desolation, and no steps are taken by Government for their reparation. The writer expresses his pity at this state of things.

The *Oudh Akhbār*, of the 22nd November, in a lengthy article discusses the impropriety of the system of posting Government Police on railway lines. It is observed that though *Annual Reports* may be full of praises of the good manage-



ment of this Police, the fact is that by far the greater number of the thefts which happen on railway stations, and other grievances so loudly complained of by the public, are chiefly due to them. Apart from this, it is both unjust and wrong in principle, since railway companies are held responsible for the losses that happen on railways, that Government should interfere by appointing its own Police on railway lines, over whom the companies have no direct control.

For these reasons, the writer calls in question the proposal for appointing a Government Police on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, and all the more so, seeing that the management of the Company has all along been good without it.

He concludes with the remark that if the aid of Government is at all necessary in order to improve railway management, Government officials should be nominated to act in concert with the proper railway officials, in the same capacity as Honorary Magistrates, and with similar powers to those enjoyed by the latter in cities. If this plan is adopted, all defects now existing in the Railway Police management will cease to exist.

A correspondent of the *Benares Akhbār*, of the 5th December, mentions the particulars of the accident which lately took place on the Allahabad Railway Station, and caused serious injury to the person of Baboo Gunput Ram, luggage clerk, which resulted in the poor man's death.

As the deceased lost his life, under painful circumstances, in the discharge of his official duties, the writer thinks that special notice ought to be taken of his case by the railway authorities, and a suitable allowance should be fixed by them for the maintenance of his family.

#### ( EDUCATIONAL. )

The *Roznāmeh*, of the 6th November, bestows commendation on the *Mufid-uz-Zar'én*, compiled by Syud Gholam Hyder, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Lukheempore (Oudh). The



book, as its name imports, contains legal information useful for cultivators. It is divided into four parts ; and, after being printed under the auspices of the Director of Public Instruction, Oudh, has been introduced into the curriculum of hulqabundee schools of the higher class in that province.

The writer believes that the sons of cultivators will derive much benefit from the study of the book, to which he invites the attention of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces.

The *Nagri Prakash*, of the 21st November, states that in consequence of some of the books taught in the halqabundee schools of the Department of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces—such as Soorujpore-ki-Kahani, and Dharam Singh-ka kissa—being written in unpopular style, the schools fail to be as attractive as they would have been, and do not command a large attendance.

For this reason, the editor is of opinion that the books in question ought to be superseded by better ones, containing good moral tales, and written in a popular style ; or, at least, should be revised with reference to the style and idiom.

The same paper, of the 28th January, learns that in imitation of the example set by Syed Ahmed Khan, C. S. I., Lala Luchmee Narayan, a well-known gentleman of Bareilly, has adopted measures for establishing an Anglo-Oriental College for the benefit of the Hindoos. Subscriptions, amounting to Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 5,000, have been collected in Rohilkhund and Dehli, and it is in contemplation to move the Hindoo gentlemen of other places, and particularly the Rajahs and Maharajahs of the Native States, to render aid in the furtherance of the benevolent project.

The same paper praises Lala Ram Sarun Das, a gentleman of Phuphoonda, in the Meerut District, for having constructed a magnificent tank there for the benefit of the public, and endowed villages, yielding an annual income of about



Rs. 1,00,000, for the purpose of daily distributing food to travellers. This act of liberality, which is in accord with the Native notions of charity, is highly applauded by the public, and has drawn forth an expression of universal gratitude for the donor, so much so, that his praise has been immortalized by a learned bard of Meerut in a *kabit*.

A correspondent of the *Kavi Vachan Sudhā*, of the 28th January, congratulates the Allygurh Zillah School on the success achieved by it in the recent Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. Out of the five candidates sent up, three passed—one in the first, and two in the second division.

As this is the first time a student of the school has gained the honour of passing the matriculation examination in the first grade, the writer strongly recommends that a scholarship should be awarded him by the Municipality of Hattrass, of which he is a Native, in addition to the Government scholarship.

A Ghazeepore correspondent of the *Lah-i-Mahfuz* of the January, states that on the occasion of his recent visit to that city, the Maharajah of Doomraon made a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Victoria School, with a desire that the money should be laid out in some such way as to bring Rs. 10 monthly. His Highness also paid a visit to the school at the request of the members of the School Committee, when an address in English by the head master, another in Sanscrit by the Sanscrit Professor, and a commendatory ode in Persian by a student of the school, were presented to him in acknowledgment of the boon conferred by him. The Maharajah replied by a short speech, after which he examined the boys, and offered Rs. 100 to be distributed among them in prizes.

The *Koh-i-Nūr*, of the 1st February, in a long communicated article, bestows unqualified praise on Moonshee Nawal Kishore, the proprietor of the Vernacular Press, which goes by his name, for the valuable services rendered by him to Oriental literature and science, by exploring and publishing a large



number of works on all kinds of subjects for the benefit of the public, at considerable labour and expense; and thinks that the Moonshee's praiseworthy efforts should be recognized by Government by the conferment of some special honorarium and title of distinction, in order to induce others to follow the example so nobly set by him in promoting the spread and development of vernacular literature.

The writer sums up his remarks by stating that, in case when authors and compilers of vernacular books and treatises received handsome reward from Government, it is only just and proper that the claims of a person like Moonshee Nawal Kishore, who has rendered such important services in the cause of Oriental literature, should be recognized in a conspicuous way.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Koh-i-Nûr*, of the 1st February, notices with pleasure the establishment of a Hindoo Society in Umritsur, under the designation of *Umritsur Dharm Sabhá*. The objects the society has in view are the eradication of the various national and social abuses prevalent in the city, and the improvement of both sexes in regard to their moral behaviour. Several meetings of the Society were recently held at which useful lectures and speeches were delivered, and the Society promises well.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbâr*, of the same date, publishes the prospectus of a Hindoo religious society established at Lodhiana under the name of *Nit Prakâsh Sabhá*. To found a library containing all kinds of Oriental works, to publish translations of religious works, and promulgate the rites and forms of Hindoo worship by means of a periodical, are mentioned as chief objects of the Society. Subscriptions, amounting to Rs. 30,165, together with a monthly allowance of Rs. 23, have already been collected for the furtherance of these objects, and an appeal is made to the Hindoo gentry, and especially the chiefs and princes of the Native States, for aid.



The following Vernacular newspapers have been received up to 10th February, 1873:—

| No. | NAME OF NEWSPAPER.                         | LANGUAGE.       | LOCALITY.          | WHEN PUBLISHED. | DATE.     | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1   | Mangal Samáchar,                           | Urdu-Hindi, ... | Baiswan, ...       | Monthly, ...    | 1872. 1st | 1872. 28th       |
| 2   | Rifá-i-Khalíq,                             | Urdu, ...       | Shahjehanpore, ... | Bi-monthly, ... | Novr. 1st | Novr. 4th        |
| 3   | Rajputána Social Science Congress Gazette. | Ditto, ...      | Jeypore, ...       | Weekly, ...     | " 1st     | " 11th           |
| 4   | Koh-i-Núr,                                 | Ditto, ...      | Lahore, ...        | Ditto, ...      | " 2nd     | Novr. 12th       |
| 5   | Panjábí Akhbár,                            | Ditto, ...      | Ditto, ...         | Ditto, ...      | " 2nd     | " 30th           |
| 6   | Roznámcha,                                 | Ditto, ...      | Lucknow, ...       | Daily, ...      | " 6th     | " 18th           |
| 7   | Rohilkhund Akhbár,                         | Ditto, ...      | Moradabad, ...     | Bi-weekly, ...  | " 6th     | " 18th           |
| 8   | Bevarés Akhbár,                            | Hindi, ...      | Benares, ...       | Weekly, ...     | " 7th     | " 16th           |
| 9   | Akhbár-i-Alám,                             | Urdu, ...       | Meerut, ...        | Ditto, ...      | " 7th     | " 18th           |
| 10  | Oudh Akhbár,                               | Ditto, ...      | Lucknow, ...       | Bi-weekly, ...  | " 8th     | " 16th           |
| 11  | Urdu Akhbár,                               | Ditto, ...      | Delhi, ...         | Weekly, ...     | " 8th     | " 18th           |
| 12  | Lawrence Gazette,                          | Ditto, ...      | Meerut, ...        | Ditto, ...      | " 8th     | " 18th           |
| 13  | Akhbár-i-Anjumán-i-Panjáb,                 | Ditto, ...      | Lahore, ...        | Ditto, ...      | " 8th     | " 18th           |
| 14  | Dhaultpore Gazette,                        | Ditto, ...      | Dhaultpore, ...    | Ditto, ...      | " 8th     | " 4th            |
| 15  | Koh-i-Núr,                                 | Ditto, ...      | Lahore, ...        | Ditto, ...      | " 9th     | Decr. 18th       |
| 16  | Gwalior Gazette,                           | Urdu-Hindi, ... | Gwalior, ...       | Ditto, ...      | " 10th    | Novr. 3rd        |
| 17  | Roznámcha,                                 | Urdu, ...       | Lucknow, ...       | Daily, ...      | " 11th    | Decr. 20th       |
| 18  | Dabdar-i-Sikandarí,                        | Ditto, ...      | Rampore, ...       | Weekly, ...     | " 11th    | Novr. 21st       |
| 19  | Malwa Akhbár,                              | Marathi, ...    | Indour, ...        | Ditto, ...      | " 11th    | " 25th           |
| 20  | Hindi Máruar Gazette,                      | Hindi, ...      | Jodhpore, ...      | Ditto, ...      | " 11th    | " 9th            |
| 21  | Urdu ditto,                                | Urdu, ...       | Ditto, ...         | Ditto, ...      | " 11th    | " 9th            |
| 22  | Roznámcha,                                 | Ditto, ...      | Lucknow, ...       | Daily, ...      | " 12th    | Novr. 20th       |
| 23  | Muir Gazette,                              | Ditto, ...      | Meerut, ...        | Weekly, ...     | " 12th    | " 20th           |
| 24  | Shola-i-Túr,                               | Ditto, ...      | Cawnpore, ...      | Ditto, ...      | " 12th    | " 22th           |
| 25  | Koh-i-Túr,                                 | Ditto, ...      | Lahore, ...        | Ditto, ...      | " 12th    | " 28th           |



|    |                                            |     |              |     |              |     |             |     |      |   |       |      |
|----|--------------------------------------------|-----|--------------|-----|--------------|-----|-------------|-----|------|---|-------|------|
| 26 | Rohilkhand Akhbār,                         | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Moradabad,   | ... | Bi-weekly,  | ... | 13th | " | "     | 27th |
| 27 | Roznámcha,                                 | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Lucknow,     | ... | Daily,      | ... | 13th | " | "     | 29th |
| 28 | Akhbār-i-Alam,                             | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Meerut,      | ... | Weekly,     | ... | 14th | " | "     | 25th |
| 29 | Nagri Prākāsh,                             | ... | Hindi,       | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 14th | " | "     | 27th |
| 30 | Vidyā Vilās,                               | ... | Urdu-Dogrit, | ... | Jummo,       | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 14th | " | "     | 28th |
| 31 | Roznámcha,                                 | ... | Urdu,        | ... | Lucknow,     | ... | Daily,      | ... | 14th | " | "     | 29th |
| 32 | Lawrence Gazette,                          | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Meerut,      | ... | Weekly,     | ... | 15th | " | "     | 26th |
| 33 | Kāvi Vachān Sudhā,                         | ... | Hindi,       | ... | Benares,     | ... | Bi-monthly, | ... | 15th | " | "     | 26th |
| 34 | Nūr-ul-Absār,                              | ... | Urdu,        | ... | Allahabad,   | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 15th | " | "     | 26th |
| 35 | Samayā Vinod,                              | ... | Urdu-Hindi,  | ... | Nynee Tal,   | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 15th | " | "     | 28th |
| 36 | Amir-ul Akhbar,                            | ... | Urdu,        | ... | Laharoo,     | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 15th | " | "     | 28th |
| 37 | Akhbār-i-Anjumān-i-Panjāb,                 | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Lahore,      | ... | Weekly,     | ... | 15th | " | "     | 28th |
| 38 | Roznámcha,                                 | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Lucknow,     | ... | Daily,      | ... | 15th | " | "     | 29th |
| 39 | Mukb-r-i-Sādiq,                            | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Weekly,     | ... | 15th | " | "     | 30th |
| 40 | Rajpūtana Social Science Congress Gazette. | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Jeypore,     | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 15th | " | "     | 30th |
| 41 | Khurshid-i-Jahāntāb,                       | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Agra,        | ... | Bi-monthly, | ... | 15th | " | Deer. | 30th |
| 42 | M fī-i-Am,                                 | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 15th | " | "     | 3rd  |
| 43 | Lauh-i-Mahfūz,                             | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Moradabad,   | ... | Weekly,     | ... | 15th | " | "     | 3rd  |
| 44 | Muhibb i-Mārwār,                           | ... | Urdu-Hindi,  | ... | Jodhpore,    | ... | Bi-monthly, | ... | 15th | " | Novr. | 9th  |
| 45 | Urdu Akhbār,                               | ... | Urdu,        | ... | Delhi,       | ... | Weekly,     | ... | 16th | " | "     | 27th |
| 46 | Jalwā-i-Tūr,                               | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Meerut,      | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 16th | " | "     | 27th |
| 47 | Khair Khwāh-i-Panjāb,                      | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Gujranwalla, | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 16th | " | "     | 27th |
| 48 | Koh-i-Nūr,                                 | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Lahore,      | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 16th | " | "     | 27th |
| 49 | Panjābī Akhbār,                            | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 16th | " | "     | 29th |
| 50 | Najm-ul-Akhbār,                            | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Meerut,      | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 16th | " | "     | 29th |
| 51 | Roznámcha,                                 | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Lucknow,     | ... | Daily,      | ... | 16th | " | "     | 29th |
| 52 | Akhbār-i-Anjumān-i-Hind,                   | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Weekly,     | ... | 16th | " | Deer. | 30th |
| 53 | Rohilkhand Akhbār,                         | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Moradabad,   | ... | Bi-weekly,  | ... | 16th | " | "     | 2nd  |
| 54 | Dhaultpore Gazette,                        | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Dhaultpore,  | ... | Weekly,     | ... | 16th | " | "     | 4th  |
| 55 | Akmāl-ul-Akhbār,                           | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Delhi,       | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 17th | " | Novr. | 29th |
| 56 | Tahzīb-ul Akhlāq,                          | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Allygurh,    | ... | Not-fixed,  | ... | 17th | " | Deer. | 3rd  |
| 57 | Majma-ul-Bahrāin,                          | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Loodhiana,   | ... | Weekly,     | ... | 17th | " | "     | 3rd  |
| 58 | Gwalior Gazette,                           | ... | Urdu-Hindi,  | ... | Gwalior,     | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 17th | " | "     | 5th  |



| No. | NAME OF NEWSPAPER.          | LANGUAGE.     | LOCALITY.   | WHEN PUBLISHED. | DATE.      | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|
| 59  | Roznámcha,                  | Urdu,         | Lucknow,    | Daily,          | Novr. 18th | 1872. 29th       |
| 60  | Kárnámah,                   | Ditto,        | Ditto,      | Weekly,         | 18th       | 30th             |
| 61  | Dabdará-i-Sikandarí,        | Urdu,         | Rampore,    | Weekly,         | 18th       | 2nd              |
| 62  | Pattialá Akhbár,            | Ditto,        | Pattiala,   | Ditto,          | 18th       | 2nd              |
| 63  | Malwa Akhbár,               | Marathi,      | Indour,     | Ditto,          | 18th       | 4th              |
| 64  | Sádiq-ul-Akbbár,            | Urdu,         | Bhawulpore, | Ditto,          | 18th       | 5th              |
| 65  | Hindi Márwár Gazette,       | Hindi,        | Jodhpore,   | Ditto,          | 18th       | 9th              |
| 66  | Oudh Akhbár,                | Urdu,         | Lucknow,    | Bi-Weekly,      | 19th       | 30th             |
| 67  | Nustm-i-Jaunpore,           | Ditto,        | Jounpore,   | Weekly,         | 19th       | 2nd              |
| 68  | Shola-i-Túr,                | Ditto,        | Cawnpore,   | Ditto,          | 19th       | 2nd              |
| 69  | Mallá-i-Núr,                | Ditto,        | Ditto,      | Ditto,          | 19th       | 3rd              |
| 70  | Naf-ul-Azím,                | Arabic,       | Lahore,     | Ditto,          | 19th       | 3rd              |
| 71  | Roznámcha,                  | Urdu,         | Lucknow,    | Daily,          | 19th       | 5th              |
| 72  | Akbbár-i-Am,                | Ditto,        | Lahore,     | Weekly,         | 20th       | 3rd              |
| 73  | Muir Gazette,               | Ditto,        | Meerut,     | Ditto,          | 20th       | 3rd              |
| 74  | Rohilkhund Akhbár,          | Ditto,        | Moradabad,  | Bi-Weekly,      | 20th       | 4th              |
| 75  | Ágra Akhbár,                | Ditto,        | Agra,       | Tri-Monthly,    | 20th       | 4th              |
| 76  | Roznámcha,                  | Ditto,        | Lucknow,    | Daily,          | 20th       | 5th              |
| 77  | Mayo Gazette,               | Ditto,        | Delhi,      | Tri-Monthly,    | 20th       | 9th              |
| 78  | Akbbár-i-Alum,              | Ditto,        | Meerut,     | Weekly,         | 21st       | 4th              |
| 79  | Benares Akhbár,             | Hindi,        | Benares,    | Ditto,          | 21st       | 4th              |
| 80  | Roznámcha,                  | Urdu,         | Lucknow,    | Daily,          | 21st       | 6th              |
| 81  | Nagri Prákásh,              | Hindi,        | Meerut,     | Weekly,         | 21st       | 7th              |
| 82  | Vidyá Vilás,                | Urdu Dogrit,  | Jumnao,     | Ditto,          | 21st       | 7th              |
| 83  | Muhibb-i-Hind,              | Urdu,         | Meerut,     | Ditto,          | 3rd week   | 6th              |
| 84  | Oudh Akhbár,                | Ditto,        | Lucknow,    | Bi-Weekly,      | 22nd       | 3rd              |
| 85  | Allygurh Institute Gazette, | Urdu-English, | Allygurh,   | Weekly,         | 22nd       | 4th              |
| 86  | Roznámcha,                  | Urdu,         | Lucknow,    | Daily,          | 22nd       | 6th              |
| 87  | Lawrence Gazetté,           | Ditto,        | Meerut,     | Weekly,         | 22nd       | 6th              |



|     |                                            |     |             |     |               |     |     |     |      |
|-----|--------------------------------------------|-----|-------------|-----|---------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 88  | Akbbār-i-Anjūmān-i-Panjāb,                 | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Ditto,        | ... | ... | ... | 6th  |
| 89  | Rajpātāna Social Science Congress Gazette, | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Jeyapore,     | ... | ... | ... | 9th  |
| 90  | Mukhbīr-i-Sādiq,                           | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Lucknow,      | ... | ... | ... | 9th  |
| 91  | Lauh-i-Mahfuz,                             | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Moradabad,    | ... | ... | ... | 9th  |
| 92  | Meerut Gazette,                            | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Meerut,       | ... | ... | ... | 4th  |
| 93  | Akbbār-i-Anjūmān-i-Hind,                   | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Lucknow,      | ... | ... | ... | 4th  |
| 94  | Urdu Delhi Gazette,                        | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Agra,         | ... | ... | ... | 5th  |
| 95  | Nūr-ul-Anwār,                              | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Cawnpore,     | ... | ... | ... | 5th  |
| 96  | Koh-i-Nūr,                                 | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Lahore,       | ... | ... | ... | 5th  |
| 97  | Panjāb Akbbār,                             | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Ditto,        | ... | ... | ... | 6th  |
| 98  | Rohilkhand Akbbār,                         | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Moradabad,    | ... | ... | ... | 7th  |
| 99  | Roznāma,                                   | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Lucknow,      | ... | ... | ... | 9th  |
| 100 | Akmal-ul-Akbbār,                           | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Delhi,        | ... | ... | ... | 7th  |
| 101 | Jalwa-i-Tūr,                               | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Meerut,       | ... | ... | ... | 7th  |
| 102 | Urdu Akbbār,                               | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Delhi,        | ... | ... | ... | 7th  |
| 103 | Khair Khwāh-i-Panjāb,                      | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Goojranwalla, | ... | ... | ... | 7th  |
| 104 | Dhawalpore Gazette,                        | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Dhawalpore,   | ... | ... | ... | 9th  |
| 105 | Gwalior Gazette,                           | ... | Urdu-Hindi, | ... | Gwalior,      | ... | ... | ... | 9th  |
| 106 | Najm-ul-Akbbār,                            | ... | Urdu,       | ... | Meerut,       | ... | ... | ... | 9th  |
| 107 | Majmū-ul-Bahrān                            | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Loodhiana,    | ... | ... | ... | 10th |
| 108 | Kārnāmā,                                   | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Lucknow,      | ... | ... | ... | 7th  |
| 109 | Pātiāla Akbbār,                            | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Pattiala,     | ... | ... | ... | 9th  |
| 110 | Khair Khwāh-i-Alām,                        | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Delhi,        | ... | ... | ... | 9th  |
| 111 | Malwāh Akbbār,                             | ... | Marathi,    | ... | Indour,       | ... | ... | ... | 9th  |
| 112 | Dababā-i-Sikandari,                        | ... | Urdu,       | ... | Rampore,      | ... | ... | ... | 9th  |
| 113 | Sādiq-ul-Akbbār,                           | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Bhawulpore,   | ... | ... | ... | 9th  |
| 114 | Roznāma,                                   | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Lucknow,      | ... | ... | ... | 9th  |
| 115 | Hindi Mārwār Gazette,                      | ... | Hindi,      | ... | Jodhpore,     | ... | ... | ... | 12th |
| 116 | Urdu ditto,                                | ... | Urdu,       | ... | Ditto,        | ... | ... | ... | 12th |
| 117 | Oudh Akbbār,                               | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Lucknow,      | ... | ... | ... | 7th  |
| 118 | Shola-i-Tūr,                               | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Cawnpore,     | ... | ... | ... | 9th  |
| 119 | Matla-i-Nūr,                               | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Ditto,        | ... | ... | ... | 9th  |
| 120 | Nasim-i-Jaunpore,                          | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Jounpore,     | ... | ... | ... | 9th  |



| No.  | NAME OF NEWSPAPER.                         | LANGUAGE.     | LOCALITY.  | WHEN PUBLISHED. | DATE.      | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|------|--------------------------------------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|
| 121. | Roznámcha,                                 | Urdu,         | Lucknow,   | Daily,          | Novr. 26th | 1872. Decr. 9th  |
| 122  | Naf-ul-Azim,                               | Arabic,       | Lahore,    | Weekly,         | 26th       | 13th             |
| 123  | Akbbár-i-Am,                               | Urdu,         | Ditto,     | Ditto,          | 27th       | 9th              |
| 124  | Rohilkhund Akbbár,                         | Ditto,        | Moradabad, | Bi-weekly,      | 27th       | 9th              |
| 125  | Roznámcha,                                 | Ditto,        | Lucknow,   | Daily,          | 27th       | 9th              |
| 126  | Benares Akbbár,                            | Hindi,        | Benares,   | Weekly,         | 28th       | 9th              |
| 127  | Muir Gazette,                              | Urdu,         | Meerut,    | Ditto,          | 28th       | 9th              |
| 128  | Akbbár-i-Alám,                             | Ditto,        | Ditto,     | Ditto,          | 28th       | 9th              |
| 129  | Vidyá Vilas,                               | Urdu-Dogrit,  | Jumnae,    | Ditto,          | 28th       | 10th             |
| 130  | Muhibb-Hind,                               | Urdu,         | Meerut,    | Ditto,          | 4th week   | 11th             |
| 131  | Oudh Akbbár,                               | Ditto,        | Lucknow,   | Bi-weekly,      | 29th       | 9th              |
| 132  | Allygurh Institute Gazette,                | Urdu-English, | Allygurh,  | Weekly,         | 29th       | 9th              |
| 133  | Shams-ul-Akbbár,                           | Urdu,         | Lucknow,   | Bi-monthly,     | 29th       | 9th              |
| 134  | Lawrence Gazette,                          | Ditto,        | Meerut,    | Weekly,         | 29th       | 9th              |
| 135  | Akbbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjab,                 | Ditto,        | Lahore,    | Ditto,          | 29th       | 9th              |
| 136  | Roznámcha,                                 | Ditto,        | Lucknow,   | Daily,          | 29th       | 10th             |
| 137  | Muhbir-i-Sadiq,                            | Ditto,        | Ditto,     | Weekly,         | 29th       | 10th             |
| 138  | Lauah-i-Mahfúz,                            | Ditto,        | Moradabad, | Ditto,          | 29th       | 11th             |
| 139  | Rajputana Social Science Congress Gazette. | Ditto,        | Jeypore,   | Ditto,          | 29th       | 11th             |
| 140  | Urdu Delhi Gazette,                        | Ditto,        | Agra,      | Ditto,          | 30th       | 9th              |
| 141  | Meerut Gazette,                            | Ditto,        | Meerut,    | Ditto,          | 30th       | 9th              |
| 142  | Koh-i-Núr,                                 | Ditto,        | Lahore,    | Ditto,          | 30th       | 9th              |
| 143  | Akbbár-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,                   | Ditto,        | Lucknow,   | Ditto,          | 30th       | 9th              |
| 144  | Panjabi Akbbár,                            | Ditto,        | Lahore,    | Ditto,          | 30th       | 10th             |
| 145  | Agra Akbbár,                               | Ditto,        | Agra,      | Tri-monthly,    | 30th       | 10th             |
| 146  | Kavi Vachan Sudha,                         | Hindi,        | Benares,   | Bi-monthly,     | 30th       | 10th             |
| 147  | Rohilkhund Akbbár,                         | Urdu,         | Moradabad, | Bi-weekly,      | 30th       | 10th             |
| 148  | Roznámcha,                                 | Ditto,        | Lucknow,   | Daily,          | 30th       | 10th             |



|     |                             |     |               |     |             |     |              |     |       |          |      |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----|---------------|-----|-------------|-----|--------------|-----|-------|----------|------|
| 149 | Malwah Akhbār,              | ... | Marathi,      | ... | Indour,     | ... | Weekly,      | ... | Decr. | 2nd      | 11th |
| 150 | Hindi Mārwar Gazette,       | ... | Hindi,        | ... | Jodhpore,   | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "     | 2nd      | 19th |
| 151 | Naj'-ul-Azim,               | ... | Arabic,       | ... | Lahore,     | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "     | 3rd      | 13th |
| 152 | Benares Akhbār,             | ... | Hindi,        | ... | Benares,    | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "     | 5th      | 10th |
| 153 | Naiyir-i-Akhbār,            | ... | Urdu,         | ... | Bijnour,    | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Feby. | 9th      | 7th  |
| 154 | Allygurh Institute Gazette, | ... | Urdu-English, | ... | Allygurh,   | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "     | 17th     | 3rd  |
| 155 | Mukhbir-i-Sadiq,            | ... | Urdu,         | ... | Lucknow,    | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "     | 17th     | 8th  |
| 156 | Mārwar Gazette,             | ... | Urdu-Hindi,   | ... | Jodhpore,   | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "     | 20th     | 3rd  |
| 157 | Nagri Prakash,              | ... | Hindi,        | ... | Meerut,     | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "     | 21st     | 1st  |
| 158 | Nasim-i-Jaunpore,           | ... | Urdu,         | ... | Jounpore,   | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "     | 21st     | 3rd  |
| 159 | Strachey Gazette,           | ... | Ditto,        | ... | Moradabad,  | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "     | 21st     | 8th  |
| 160 | Roznámcha,                  | ... | Ditto,        | ... | Lucknow,    | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "     | 24th     | 1st  |
| 161 | Dhaulpore Gazette,          | ... | Ditto,        | ... | Dhaulpore,  | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "     | 24th     | 7th  |
| 162 | Roznámcha,                  | ... | Ditto,        | ... | Lucknow,    | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "     | 25th     | 1st  |
| 163 | Rohikhund Akhbār,           | ... | Ditto,        | ... | Moradabad,  | ... | Bi-weekly,   | ... | "     | 25th     | 1st  |
| 164 | Roznámcha,                  | ... | Ditto,        | ... | Lucknow,    | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "     | 27th     | 1st  |
| 165 | Malwa Akhbār,               | ... | Marathi,      | ... | Indour,     | ... | Weekly,      | ... | "     | 27th     | 3rd  |
| 166 | Sádiq-ul-Akhbār,            | ... | Urdu,         | ... | Bhawulpore, | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "     | 27th     | 3rd  |
| 167 | Dabdaba-i-Sikandari,        | ... | Ditto,        | ... | Rampore,    | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "     | 27th     | 7th  |
| 168 | Mārwar Gazette,             | ... | Urdu-Hindi,   | ... | Jodhpore,   | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "     | 27th     | 1st  |
| 169 | Roznámcha,                  | ... | Urdu,         | ... | Lucknow,    | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "     | 28th     | 3rd  |
| 170 | Naj'-ul-Azim,               | ... | Arabic,       | ... | Lahore,     | ... | Weekly,      | ... | "     | 28th     | 3rd  |
| 171 | Muir Gazette,               | ... | Urdu,         | ... | Meerut,     | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "     | 28th     | 3rd  |
| 172 | Kavi Vachan Sudha,          | ... | Hindi,        | ... | Benares,    | ... | Bi-monthly,  | ... | "     | 28th     | 3rd  |
| 173 | Nagri Prakash,              | ... | Ditto,        | ... | Meerut,     | ... | Weekly,      | ... | "     | 28th     | 6th  |
| 174 | Nasim-i-Jaunpore,           | ... | Ditto,        | ... | Jaunpore,   | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "     | 28th     | 7th  |
| 175 | Strachey Gazette,           | ... | Ditto,        | ... | Moradabad,  | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "     | 28th     | 8th  |
| 176 | Mukhbir-i-Hind,             | ... | Ditto,        | ... | Meerut,     | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "     | 28th     | 3rd  |
| 177 | Roznámcha,                  | ... | Ditto,        | ... | Lucknow,    | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "     | 4th week | 1st  |
| 178 | Akhbār-i-Am,                | ... | Ditto,        | ... | Lahore,     | ... | Ditto,       | ... | "     | 29th     | 3rd  |
| 179 | Rohikhund Akhbār,           | ... | Ditto,        | ... | Moradabad,  | ... | Bi-weekly,   | ... | "     | 29th     | 4th  |
| 180 | Benares Akhbār,             | ... | Ditto,        | ... | Benares,    | ... | Weekly,      | ... | "     | 29th     | 3rd  |
| 181 | Agra Akhbār,                | ... | Hindi,        | ... | Agra,       | ... | Tri-Monthly, | ... | "     | 30th     | 4th  |



| No. | NAME OF NEWSPAPER.                         | LANGUAGE.        | LOCALITY.     | WHEN PUBLISHED. | DATE.  | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|--------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------|------------------|
| 182 | Vidyā Vildā,                               | Urdu-Dogrit, ... | Jummoo,       | Weekly,         | 1873.  | 1873.            |
| 183 | Akhbār-Alām,                               | Urdu,            | Meerut,       | Ditto,          | Feby., | 5th              |
| 184 | Roznámcha,                                 | Ditto,           | Lucknow,      | Ditto,          | "      | 6th              |
| 185 | Oudh Akhbār,                               | Ditto,           | Ditto,        | Daily,          | "      | 6th              |
| 186 | Shola-i-Tūr,                               | Ditto,           | Cawnpore,     | Bi-Weekly,      | "      | 1st              |
| 187 | Allygurh Institute Gazette,                | Ditto,           | Allygurh,     | Weely,          | "      | 1st              |
| 188 | Laurencee Gazette,                         | Urdu-English,    | Meerut,       | Ditto,          | "      | 3rd              |
| 189 | Rajpūtāna Social Science Congress Gazette. | Urdu,            | Jeypore,      | Ditto,          | "      | 3rd              |
| 190 | Akhbār-i-Anjumān-i-Panjāb.                 | Ditto,           | Lahore,       | Ditto,          | "      | 4th              |
| 191 | Lauh-i-Mahfūz,                             | Ditto,           | Moradabad,    | Ditto,          | "      | 6th              |
| 192 | Roznámcha,                                 | Ditto,           | Lucknow,      | Daily,          | "      | 6th              |
| 193 | Nūr-ul-Anwār,                              | Ditto,           | Cawnpore,     | Weekly,         | Feby., | 1st              |
| 194 | Nūr-ul-Absār,                              | Ditto,           | Allahabad,    | Bi-Monthly,     | "      | 3rd              |
| 195 | Urdu Akhbār,                               | Ditto,           | Delhi,        | Weekly,         | "      | 3rd              |
| 196 | Urdu Delli Gazette,                        | Ditto,           | Agra,         | Ditto,          | "      | 3rd              |
| 197 | Koh-i-Nūr,                                 | Ditto,           | Lahore,       | Ditto,          | "      | 4th              |
| 198 | Panjābī Akhbār,                            | Ditto,           | Ditto,        | Ditto,          | "      | 4th              |
| 199 | Khair-Khawāh-i-Panjāb,                     | Ditto,           | Goofranwalla, | Ditto,          | "      | 4th              |
| 200 | Akhbār-i-Anjumān-i-Hind,                   | Ditto,           | Lucknow,      | Bi-Monthly,     | "      | 5th              |
| 201 | Samayā Vinod,                              | Urdu-Hindi,      | Nynee Tal,    | Ditto,          | "      | 5th              |
| 202 | Almorah Akhbār,                            | Ditto,           | Almorah,      | Ditto,          | "      | 5th              |
| 203 | Roznámcha,                                 | Urdu,            | Lucknow,      | Daily,          | "      | 6th              |
| 204 | Meerut Gazette,                            | Ditto,           | Meerut,       | Weekly,         | "      | 6th              |
| 205 | Nayim-ul-Akhbār,                           | Ditto,           | Ditto,        | Ditto,          | "      | 6th              |
| 206 | Tahzīb-ul-Akhlaq,                          | Ditto,           | Allygurh,     | Not-fixed,      | "      | 7th              |
| 207 | Ab-i-Hayāt-i-Hind,                         | Urdu-Hindi,      | Agra,         | Bi-Monthly,     | "      | 7th              |
| 208 | Amr-ul-Akhbār,                             | Urdu,            | Loharoo,      | Ditto,          | "      | 7th              |
| 209 | Jalwa-i-Tūr,                               | Ditto,           | Meerut,       | Weekly,         | "      | 7th              |







